

October 1, 2005



AGENDA



- Overview:
 - **➤** Background
 - > Manning
 - > Equipping
 - **➤** Accessing or Mobilizing
- Reserve Force Organizations
- The Reserve Force Contribution
 - > Global War On Terror
 - > Kosovo
 - **Bosnia**
 - > Iraq
 - > Reserve Peacetime Contributions
- Employer Support
- Questions





Office of the Assistant Secretary of **Defense for Reserve Affairs**





Hon. Thomas F. Hall **Assistant Secretary of Defense Reserve Affairs**



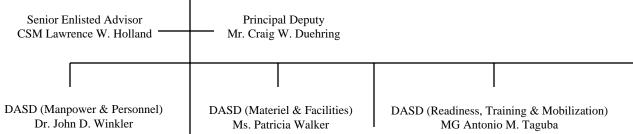
Hon. David S. C. Chu **Under Secretary of Defense Personnel and Readiness**



Hon. Gordon R. England **Deputy Secretary of Defense**



Hon. Donald Rumsfeld **Secretary of Defense**



DASD (Civil Military Policy) Mr. John Hathaway

DASD (Resources) Ms. Jennifer C. Buck

Reserve Forces Policy Board

Vacant

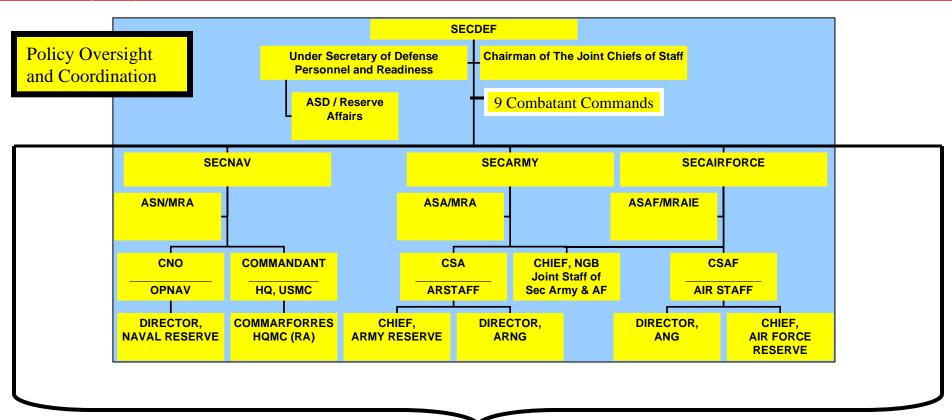




CONTROL OF RESERVES



OASD(RA)



Recruit, Organize, Supply, Equip, Train, Service, Mobilize and Demobilize.



Reserve Components



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•U.S. Reserve Components:

- ➤ People: 1.1 Million (M) members
- ➤ Budget: \$32 Billion (B)
- ➤ Equipment: \$117 B in inventory with \$2.5B / year in new procurement
- \$ E--ilitia #60 D i-----i- 00 7
- ➤ Facilities: \$60 B inventory in 38,725 structures at 4,912 locations
- ➤ Force Manpower: about 45% of Total Military Force

•Reserve Components (RC) different Active Components (AC):

- ➤ Special laws, regulations, and policies
- ➤ Role of citizen-soldier and State domestic missions
- Each RC has different characteristics:
 - Differing State and territorial laws Shape National Guard peacetime USE
 - Seven components in five branches of the military



U.S. Reserve Components



- All volunteer no conscripts
- Regionally based and recruited
- Completely integrated into war fighting capability:
 - Essential capabilities required for the conduct of a full range of operations
 - Absolutely essential to fight major contingencies
- •Accessible for the full spectrum of missions either involuntarily or through use of volunteers
- •Fully trained and properly equipped for their mission





U.S. Selected Reserve Training



OASD(RA)

- •39 DAYS PER YEAR
- Policy: Same training standard as Active forces

- •Individual Training:
- Same as Active
 - •Frequently requires extended active training of several months for initial training

Unit Training:

Pre-mobilization tasks based on command training assessments

Two days per month normally conducted locally

•Broken down into 4 hour periods = 24 days

Twelve 14-day Annual Training (AT) periods. Normally at a larger base or deployed; focused on critical wartime tasks. May be facilitated and supported by Active component or dedicated training units.

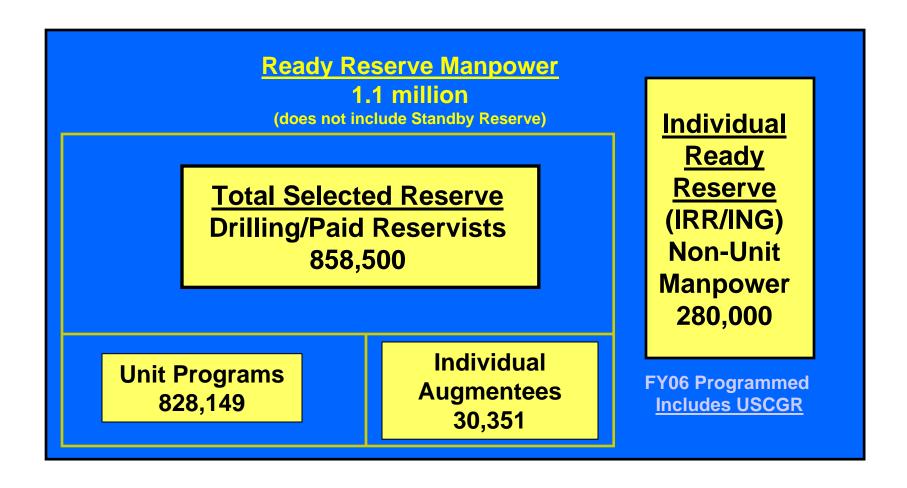


ORGANIZATION OF **U.S. RESERVE MANPOWER**



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Ready Reserves are subject to mobilization





Reserve Component Pay and Allowances







RC EQUIPMENT



- Total Force Policy:
 - Equip "First to Fight" regardless of component
 - ➤ Deployed Ready Units
 - Improve compatibility and interoperability
- Units have individual equipment
- Most units have organic unit equipment





ACCESSIBILITY



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Assume Presidential
Reserve Call-up (PRC) with
access to the Individual
Ready Reserves (IRR)
members.

Contingency Operations:
Satisfy with volunteers first.
Use PRC when numbers of qualified volunteers become insufficient.

"Specialized units should assume early use of PRC." (e.g.: airlift, air refueling, Intel, Combat Service Support, Psychological Operations and Civil Affairs)

Small Scale Contingency Implications



MOBILIZATION STATUTES



Full Mobilization 12301(a)	 Requires declaration of War or National Emergency by the Congress Requires Congress in Session 	 All Reservists including members in ar inactive status and retired members No number limitation stated Duration of War or Emergency + 6 Months 				
Partial Mobilization 12302	 Requires Declaration of National Emergency Report to Congress Every 6 Months 	Ready ReserveNot more than 1,000,000Not more than 2 year duration				
Presidential Reserve Call-up 12304	 Requires Presidential notification of Congress No Declaration of National Emergency 	 Not more than 200,000 Selected Reserve, up to 30,000 IRR 270 days Now includes WMD incidents 				
15-day Statute 12301(b)	Service Secretaries may call Ready Reserve up to 15 days/year	Annual TrainingOperational MissionsInvoluntary				
RC Volunteers 12301(d)	 Requires consent of individual RC member Governors must consent to National Guard activation 	All ReservistsNo number limitation statedNo duration stated				



ORGANIZATION



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7 Reserve Components











Federal and State Missions





Percentages of Active and Selected Reserve Manpower



FY 2006

OASD(RA)

Service	Regular	Reserve*
Army	47%	53%
Navy	83%	17%
Marine	82%	18%
Air Force	66%	34%
Coast Guard	81%	19%

*Includes only organized unit personnel and Individual Mobilization Augmentees, does not include Individual Ready Reserve





Reserve Component Force Structure Transformation Overview



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COLD WAR



POST COLD WAR / GWOT

Army Guard 475K to 350K	10 Divisions, 24 Separate Brigades, & Combat Support (CS) /Combat Service Support (CSS)	8 Divisions, 15 "Enhanced" Separate Brigadesto Division HQs with 34 Modular Brigade Combat Teams			
Army Reserve 319K to 205K	Combat, CS & CSS	CS & CSS Developing Expeditionary Force Packages			
Naval Reserve 152K to 73K	Combat & Combat Support plus Active Unit Augmentation	Surge Ready Maritime Total Force Stand alone Combat Support and Augmentation to Combat Units			
USMCR 43.6K to 40K	Augmentation & Reinforcement	Rebalancing, adding Inf Bns, Recon, Anti-Terror, Civil Affairs			
Air Guard 116K to 107K	12.5 Fighter Wing Equivalent (FWE), Tactical Lift	7 FWE, Bombers, Continental Air Defense, Future Total Force, UAVs, IOs, More Associate Units			
Air Reserve 83K to 74K	Strategic (STRAT) Lift, & Tankers CSS	Strat Lift, Tankers & CSS More Associate Units, future Total Force			
Coast Guard Reserve 12K to 10K	Port Security Units, Marine Safety Units, C3, Ops Shore Facilities, Vessel & Air Station Augmentation	Active Coast Guard Unit Augmentation (by individual), Port Security Units (CS)			



National Guard



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Derived from America's early tradition of the colonial militia and the constitutional power of the State

Responsive to both:

- Federal government for the national security mission
- Governor of the State for State missions
- Can be mobilized(Federalized) under federal law
 - •Federal government provides >90% of funding targeted at national security mission

- Principle State missions
 - Disaster response
 - Support law enforcement activities as prescribed by State law



ARMY GUARD & RESERVE OVERVIEW



Budget FY06

OASD(RA)

Active Combat Forces 33 Bde
Reserve Combat Forces 36 Bde
Active End Strength 482 K
Guard End Strength 350K
Reserve End Strength 205 K
53% of the Total Army

The Result

- Reserve components of the Army compensate for a smaller Active Army
- Guard: Focus Combat Arms
- Reserve: Focus Combat Support and Combat Service Support
- Army Guard converting to 34 modular BCTs
- Army Reserve developing Expeditionary Force Packages





MARINE FORCES RESERVE OVERVIEW



Budget FY06

OASD(RA)



• Maintains traditional strengths . . . full integration, substantial

Active support, high percentage of prior-service leadership



AIR GUARD & RESERVE OVERVIEW

204 / 268

143 / 326

234 / 96

90 / 24

357K

107K

74K



Budget FY06

OASD(RA)

Fighter Wing Equivalents (AC/RC)

13 / 7 (35%)

AC/RC Primary Auth Acft

Tankers

Strategic Lift

Theater Lift

Bombers

AC End Strength

ANG End Strength

USAFR End Strength

34% of Total the Air Force

Compensating Leverage

- New Bomber Missions
- Expanded Strat Lift & Tanker Missions
- Continental U.S.
 Air Defense C²

The Result:

New and expanded RC missions
Intensified AC - RC integration
Maintain traditional strengths -- high
readiness levels, modern equipment, early
deployability



NAVY RESERVE OVERVIEW



Budget FY06

RC Ships (% of Total Navy) Guided Missile Frigates	24 (9%) 9
Mine Countermeasure Ships	
Mine Hunter Coastal	10
(Osprey Class)	
Squadrons (Total)	32
Carrier Air Wing	6
Maritime Patrol Squadron	6
Logistics	15
Helicopters	5
AC End Strength	375.7K
RC End Strength	73.1K
17% of the Total Navy	,

Navy Reserve
Ready...Responsive...Relevant



The Result:

 Trained, Experienced, Surge Ready Maritime Total Force providing Operational Support to Combatant Commanders



COAST GUARD RESERVE OVERVIEW



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AC End Strength 41.3K RC End Strength 10.0K 19% of Total Coast Guard FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Reserve Components



NOBLE EAGLE/ENDURING FREEDOM/IRAQI FREEDOM

Mobilized: 142,863 **Demobilized**: 375,027 **Total**: 517,863

Reserve Components	ARNG	USAR	ANG	USAFR	USNR	USMCR	USCGR	TOTAL
Currently Mobilized (10 USC 12302)	84,995	40,321	1,742	3,271	4,627	7,349	531	142,836
Demobilized To Date *	150,160	100,695	35,261	28,250	24,116	28,202	8,343	375,027
Total Mobilized To Date *	235,155	141,016	37,003	31,521	28,743	35,551	8,874	517,863

^{*} Includes RC members mobilized more than once.

<u>Mobilized:</u> On Involuntary Active Duty in a Federal Status (10 USC 12302) that authorizes the use of Reserve Forces for up to 24 months.

Source: Services Daily Mobilization Report As of: 30 Sep 2005, 0800 hours



Reserve Component Civil Military Programs

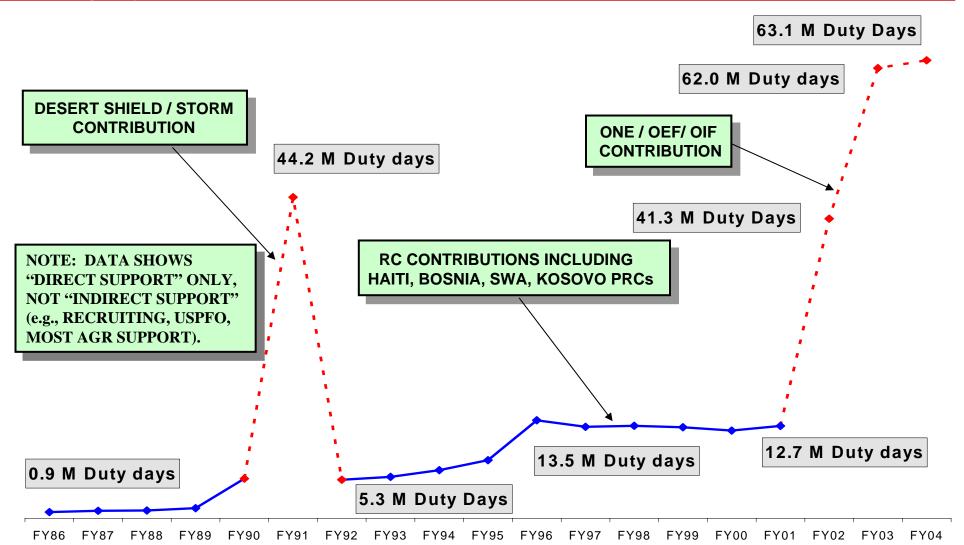






Total Force Contributions







EMPLOYER SUPPORT



National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (NCESGR)



- NCESGR Leads DoD effort
- -Executes programs and initiatives to ensure RC accessibility for training and operations
- -Educate Active components on Reserve Component capabilities
- DoD is working incentives and protections for both employers and Reservists

- Reservists have legal job protection guarantees
- Cooperation from employers is critical to a healthy and accessible Reserve Force



Building an Effective Reserve Force



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Force





FUNDING



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Budget



TWICE THE CITIZEN!



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Questions?







